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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

RETAIN MR. BECK.

As a plain business proposition, the City Council will do well to raise the salary of Building Inspector Beck and keep him at his post. Two of the Council committees have already seen the wisdom of such a step, and in expressing their formal opinion that Mr. Beck should remain in the city service they have but emphasized public sentiment.

Mr. Beck has practically created the office which he now holds. Taking hold of it, he wrought system out of disorder and made himself and his office useful to the city. It was under his aggressive leadership that the present excellent building code of Richmond was drawn up and enacted. He has reorganized his office until its work is model. He is one of the hardest workers in the city. With strict impartiality, he has insisted on carrying out the provisions and penalties of the building code, insisting that all persons are equal before the law. Ever vigilant for the public safety, he has not hesitated to condemn faulty work and unsafe buildings. The sort of prevention which he has exercised is worth many pounds of cure.

No investigation of Mr. Beck's office has ever been necessary, nor has such action ever been suggested; the records of the office are always in the best shape and open to the inspection of all who wish to see them.

The fact that a large private corporation of this city has offered Mr. Beck a position as its chief engineer is in itself a remarkable testimonial as to the efficiency with which he has conducted his office. Instances where corporations seek to enlist for their staffs men who have been in municipal service are uncommon, for men who have once been in such a service are often slaves to methods and systems which are not favored by corporations.

Nearly four years of excellent work have been rounded out by the Building Inspector, but he has never asked for a raise in salary. Unlike many municipal officers, he has preferred to let his work be his sole argument for a higher compensation.

The City Council will simply show its business sense in retaining Mr. Beck. His acceptance of the outside offer made him would be a great loss to Richmond. Important construction is going on now and it is imperative that there be no change in the office of building inspector. Right now, there are few officers in the City Hall who are getting much more than Mr. Beck for much less work of decidedly less importance. There is likelihood that the compensation of these few officers will be cut and a part of the amount saved by this reduction can be applied to the increase in Mr. Beck's salary. These officers are now getting much more than Mr. Beck, and even when their income are cut they will still get a great deal more than he.

As a rule, we look with disfavor on any move to raise salaries in any of the offices connected with the city government. Only where exceptionally efficient men who have made themselves well-nigh indispensable are likely to be lost from the service of the city do we approve of a salary raise—and this case presents such an exception.

THE TEST OF TRUE RELIGION.

When Archbishop Ryan's little "savings" were examined after his death it was found, as we have noted, that he was worth \$1,021, which he left "to my successor in office in trust for his use and to be transmitted for like use to his successor." Now comes the Philadelphia Press with an even more remarkable story about this great man and his work. Since his consecration the Archbishop has been the recipient of more than \$1,000,000 given to him personally by his friends and admirers, both Catholic and non-Catholic. During his jubilee in 1903 he received gifts amounting to \$238,000, and this immense sum of money he gave away in charity, hundreds of thousands of dollars going for the support of Catholic homes for orphans and other institutions of the Church, and the Press says: "The venerable prelate was the constant resource of people in distress, and whether they were Catholics or non-Catholics, their treatment was the same."

This was true catholicity that is so rare as to excite comment and complete admiration. There was buried in Richmond yesterday another priest of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Forsyth, whose death is deplored by the whole community because of his wide vision and his tender sympathy with all men and his devoted service to them without regard to their denominational affiliations. As Rabbi Callach, of the Beth Abraham Temple, said yesterday in his feeling

tribute, though "he was a loyal son of his own Church," "not only his own Church, but all of us who knew him mourn his departure. As a faithful servant of the Lord he has entered into rest." Perhaps the last letter Dr. Forsyth wrote was addressed to the Rev. Dr. Warren, the new pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and read at the "Recognition Service" on his first day in his new charge, bidding him welcome to Richmond, asking the blessing of God on his labors here and expressing the deepest interest in the success of his ministry. At the funeral yesterday, ministers of all the other denominations were present to testify their respect for the dead whose memory will live long among those with whom he labored and among the thousands whom he comforted and helped. The true test of religion is to be found in its catholicity, and that was the distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Forsyth's memorable work in this community.

Here we have two examples of what this spirit means for humanity; two men widely differing upon questions of doctrine, but at last both of the same communion, the one distributing his abundant goods among the poor and dying practically with empty hands, and the other wearing out his life in the service of humanity. They were not far apart after all, whatever the seeming, and now they are both together as all who love the Lord in truth and sincerity must be in the end.

CHEERING UP A BIT.

It has seemed a long time since there was so much hilarity in The Outlook Office, but now we are told by the Waterbury American, that Lyman Abbott and Hamilton Mable and the rest of the staff, not excusing the Contributing Editor himself, we are sure, are in a state of mind because of the political situation in New York, which The Outlook regards as "both comic and pathetic to those who supported Mr. Roosevelt," and all because the Legislature at Albany has not elected a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Depew. Mr. Roosevelt, we are told, opposed the election of Governor Dix on the ground that, although he was a man of personal integrity, he was nevertheless backed by the undesirable interests of Tammany and Wall Street. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dix was not nominated by Tammany, did not seek the office and would not accept the nomination until it was forced upon him by the unanimous voice of his party.

There has been an unfortunate delay in the election of a United States Senator, for which, however, Mr. Dix is in no sense responsible. He has not taken any part in the long fight over this office, and he should not have taken any part in it. Besides, Mr. Roosevelt's fight in New York was directed largely against the corrupt management of his own party, a management by which he had himself profited in more than one of his candidacies. Chuckling over the Democratic situation at Albany in the Senatorial contest, The Outlook has failed to catch on at all over the restoration of the Old Guard to the control of the Republican party in New York.

We do not know how the Senatorial question will be settled at Albany—we hope that Shepard will be elected, as we think he ought to be, but Governor Dix should keep his hands off.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

According to the London Monitor, John Hays Hammond will be sent to England as the special representative of the United States at the coronation of King George.

We hope the story is true. Mr. Hammond is fit for this service. He is a fine mixer. At one time he was rather close to Oom Paul down in South Africa, and while he was with Jameson he acquired very close touch with English methods. He is associated with many of the great men of the world. He is good looking, has plenty of money, knows how to wear a dress suit, speaks English perfectly, can hold his own in French and German and Spanish and African, and always keeps his temper.

It is further reported from London that if Mr. Hammond should get through the coronation service with credit, as we have no doubt he will, he will be appointed ambassador to the Court of St. James by President Taft, to succeed Whitelaw Reid. That would be a very nice thing, and Mr. Hammond would fit into the situation exactly.

THE NEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The new electoral college will consist of 529 members. The States that are surely Democratic will have 169 representatives in the college, while the States that are almost, if not quite, surely Republican will have 233 representatives. Virginia will have twelve electors. The doubtful States will have 151 electors. There are twelve of these States—Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming. The Democrats, to be successful in the next presidential election, must capture 195 votes from the doubtful column, as 255 votes will be necessary to elect. They must carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Missouri and West Virginia, and at least two of what are called the "sage-brush" States. If they lose one of the doubtful larger States, they will lose the election, unless they can capture some of the States which are regarded as certainly Republican.

It is generally admitted that the Democratic victories at the recent elections were the result of Republican disaffection rather than of actual Democratic strength. In New York State, for example, 25,000 Republicans stayed away from the polls altogether. In Ohio not less than 100,000 Republican

voters sulked in their tents, and so it was in nearly all the States where the Democrats won. The party is on trial, and it must make good now or be prepared for defeat next year. At the Baltimore meeting, Mr. Clark and Senator Bailey and the other speakers made this point very clear.

CHAMP CLARK'S JOKE.

The Champ Clark sensation has about died out. He was much criticized and ridiculed for his speech in behalf of reciprocity with Canada, when he expressed the hope that he would one day see the American flag floating "over every square foot of the British North American possessions, clear to the North Pole." That was a foolish thing for him to say, of course, but it was simply thrown in for ballast and meant absolutely nothing, certainly not as long as the self-governing people of the British North American possessions retain their common sense.

It is true, as Mr. Clark said, that the people of Canada speak our language, that is to say they speak the English tongue, except those of them who speak French and dialect, but the fact that they are "trained in the difficult art of self-government" would make them consider for a very long time any proposition that might be made looking to their absorption by the United States, where the people are not trained in self-government, unless we are to regard self-government as largely a failure. There is no reason on the face of the earth why the American flag should float over the British possessions any more than why the British flag should float over America.

When the next Congress assembles the Committee on Rules should keep Mr. Clark off the floor, at least while important international questions are under discussion.

SEWANEES IN THE SENATE.

The University of the South, which the Brooklyn Eagle speaks of affectionately as "the little 'cold water' college of Sewanee in the mountains of Tennessee," will have three of its graduates in the United States Senate after the 4th of March—John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the former Democratic leader of the House, and one of the ablest of the representatives of the South; Luke Lea, "the young giant of Tennessee," and LeRoy Percy, of Mississippi. "The University of Princeton," says the Eagle, "cannot begin to approach this record." The Eagle says further:

Captain Archie Butt, the President's military aide, has obtained a promise from Mr. Taft to visit Sewanee during the coming spring. Sewanee achieved great fame in the world of athletics by the performance of its football team in the season of 1899. With a squad of only fifteen men it made a 2,000-mile trip, playing five games in six days. It won them all and was not scored on once. The team was coached by Herman Suter, the famous Princeton halfback, who is now the publisher of Luke Lea's newspaper, The Tennesseean, of which ex-Senator Carmack was the editor when he was assassinated by Colonel Cooper.

It is hoped that Captain Archie Butt will be able to hold Mr. Taft to his engagement. Sewanee is always a delightful place to visit, and particularly during the spring. It is built up on the mountain top, but far beyond temptation. It is not a "little cold water college," but a great big University with thirty-eight instructors, graduate schools and all the marks of institutions of its sort. It has been very successful in turning out big men who can hold their own against any odds, and if it only had a good deal more money it would become speedily one of the most largely attended of the higher institutions of the country, as it is already one of the best in scholarship and achievement.

BROADENING AND BUILDING.

Announcement of the fact that a series of valuable lectures by eminently qualified lecturers, unconnected with the institution, is to be added to the curriculum of the law school of Richmond College will be especially gratifying news to those who are interested in the progress of the institution. By patient, constructive effort, the law school has greatly expanded the sphere of its usefulness and the field of its instruction within the last few years, and the new series of supplemental lectures marks a distinct broadening and strengthening of this most efficient department of Richmond College. Hereafter, not only will the law student have the advantage of the regular instruction given by the faculty, but he will have in addition the privilege of benefiting from the knowledge and experience of some of the ablest practitioners in this and other States.

The first series of lectures will have as its subject "Banks and Banking," a topic of the most vital importance to the future lawyer, especially when the instruction is given by one who has had long and practical experience with the law governing financial institutions. This series, which has already been begun, is given by George Bryan, of the Richmond Bar, attorney for the Virginia Bankers' Association, and the author of a considerable proportion of the present banking legislation of Virginia. He is to deliver ten lectures, which will give the law student a most valuable insight into what is unquestionably one of the most perplexing and unsystematic branches of the law.

The second lecturer will be John Garland Pollard, who will lecture on certain chapters in the Code of Virginia, pointing out the divergence in the statute from the common law. His experience as a codifier of Virginia law singles him out as the one man most peculiarly fitted to speak on the subject selected. So far as the Virginia Code is concerned, the law students will be sitting at the feet of Gamaliel himself.

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tionably one of the most perplexing and unsystematic branches of the law. The second lecturer will be John Garland Pollard, who will lecture on certain chapters in the Code of Virginia, pointing out the divergence in the statute from the common law. His experience as a codifier of Virginia law singles him out as the one man most peculiarly fitted to speak on the subject selected. So far as the Virginia Code is concerned, the law students will be sitting at the feet of Gamaliel himself.

Those two series of lectures are for law students only, but the third series will be for the public as well. It will be delivered by William Bennett Munro, assistant professor of government in Harvard University, whose position as an expert on his subject is secure. Just what topics Professor Munro will lecture upon is not yet ascertained, but it is safe to assert that what he will have to say will not only be profitable for the law student, but of uncommon interest and instruction to the public beyond the pale of the legal profession.

Such an extension of the course as this will add much to the efficiency of the law school. It is in accord with the plan pursued by the largest law schools in the country to put law students into instructive contact with legal experts. In this instance, these supplemental lectures will serve to build up an already prosperous and efficient law school, and will contribute considerably toward a greater Richmond College.

John Candee Dean has been discussing in the Indianapolis News the origin of the human species, and has reached the conclusion that the molecule is responsible for this whole scheme of life. But who is responsible for the molecule? That is the question.

Attorney-General Wickersham has aptly described the United States Supreme Court as "the embodiment of the collective restraint which the American people have placed upon their own impulses."

The Philadelphia Record disposes of the statement sent out from Washington that the per capita wealth of the country is between \$30 and \$40. As a matter of fact, the per capita wealth of the country, as shown by the last census, is \$1,164.79. There is a great difference between circulation and wealth; a distinction which is not often drawn.

Southwest Virginia counties get a "boost" from the Knoxville Sentinel, which says:

"Russell county, in Southwest Virginia, has voted a bond issue of \$275,000 to build good roads. Wise county had already voted a bond issue of \$700,000 and Lee one of \$364,000. Tazewell is about to vote on a proposal to issue road bonds to the amount of \$600,000. If it is carried these four counties adjoining will expend nearly \$2,000,000 for roads. This is an example for East Tennessee counties, as well as the rest of Virginia. These counties are no better able to build roads than East Tennessee counties, but they will be better able to pay the interest on bonds issued to pay the taxes without the benefits of good roads. Bad roads are the worst of extravagances."

Other Virginia counties will perceive from this that they are lagging behind. The southwest counties are becoming famous for their progress, and presently counties in other sections will be famous for their inactivity.

In the current issue of one of the yellow magazines there is an article by the lurid Alfred Henry Lewis, gentleman gunfighter, consisting of the one thousandth expose of the evils of polygamy in Utah. The title is "Mormonism: the Viper on the Hearth," and the Kansas City Star suggests a complete "snake series" as follows: "Inefficiency: the Python in the Front Parlor;" "Food Adulteration: the Rattlesnake in the Dining Room;" "Indigestion: the Adder in the Kitchen;" "Infectious Diseases: the Copperhead in the Living Room;" "Overcrowding: the Cobra in the Chambers." Perhaps some of our friends in Virginia might suggest "The Snake Bite Cure: in the Sideboard."

The City Budget for the new year calls for the expenditure of \$3,000,000, which is half a million dollars more than was spent last year, and yet we can find no provision for the improvement of Shafter Street. Somebody has been napping, or all of the City Fathers are failing to do their duty in failing to provide for the relief of a suffering constituency.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

The Moon.

Why is it that we never see but one side of the moon? D. D.
 The reason that the inhabitants of the earth see but one side of the moon is because that body makes a revolution on its own axis at the same time that it revolves around the earth. The moon is the elliptical form of the moon itself. It is not probable that the moon originally started on its axial rotation with precisely the same velocity with which it moved around the earth, but it is thought that the far apart, and the fact that the attraction of the earth slightly elongated the lunar globe served to drag the axial rotation in a period of time toward the orbital movement around the earth. Now they so nearly correspond that if the orbital movement carries the other will undoubtedly keep it, and thus the exact correspondence will be indefinitely kept up.

Small Arms.

What kind of small arms were "handed out" to the soldiers of the Civil War? A friend says that they were Springfield rifles. A. A.
 Such arms as could be turned out at the Springfield arsenal were issued to the volunteers, but many regiments were obtained in camps for weeks until they had obtained from foreign lands, and all the small arms, no matter how poor or antiquated, were put into service. Many of these were certainly distinctly marked, but the old muskets had been removed and the new lock put on.

Concrete.

What is the proportion of materials used in mixing concrete, according to the School of Mines rules? BUILDER.
 One part of Portland cement and eight parts of sand and gravel or hard broken stone to small pieces. This is thoroughly mixed dry and then mixed with water like ordinary mortar. If intended for a sidewalk, it should be rammed into place and finished. The next layer, an inch thick, is made

MYLIUS HAS NOT YET MET HIS EMPLOYER

BYLA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

A recent royal libel case in London has the fact that the prisoner Mylius has never to this day met personally his American employer, Edward Holton James, who accuses him of having stolen from Rue St. Dominique, in Paris, and who for six months city editor of a Milwaukee newspaper. It seems that when two years ago, James interested Mylius in behalf of some Indian agitators, who were being prosecuted in London for sedition, he was referred by one of them to Mylius, and he became a useful agent for him in England, and as a man with advanced republican views, he was employed by the government. A correspondence ensued, and Mylius became James's agent in London for the promotion of republican ideas, but everything between them was done in writing, and they have never yet seen one another. Up to the time of his employment by James, two years ago, Mylius was engaged in minor clerical work in a mercantile house in the city, at the time of the trial he was referred by James to the prison, and he was abandoned this when James offered him three times the amount to look after his propaganda in London, and above all, to get him out of the great national library in the British Museum. In spite of his odd name, Mylius is a man of undoubted grammar school education, and considerably younger than the years attributed to him by the court and by the press. It is a man of undoubted ability, and of misdirected enthusiasm. The sentence of twelve months' imprisonment passed upon Mylius is a very light one, all things considered. For it is not accompanied by hard labor, and it is not in any penitentiary, but in Holloway jail, along with the judgment debtors and the militant Suffragettes. Holloway jail is the counterpart in London of Ludlow Street jail in New York, and few who have lived in New York, or visited that city, ignore the great difference which exists between Ludlow Street jail and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

It is a great mistake to imagine that if King George yields to the demands of the cabinet, and creates a sufficient number of peers to give the administration

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up of one part cement and two parts of coarse sand, and should be placed on the first as soon as possible.

Origin of Lacquer Work.

I thought lacquer work came from China, but a friend tells me it is Japanese. Which is right? C. F. C.
 The lacquer is a resinous varnish from the *Rhus Vernifera*, a Japanese tree. Colored with gold and various pigments, it is applied to cabinet work and woodwork, giving a brilliant lustre. The industry, though practiced in China, is pre-eminently Japanese, one of the few arts built up without outside aid. It is said to have reached a high stage in the eighteenth century, and its most astonishing development in the late part of the seventeenth century, and after a long period of progress has been showing new life since the war with Russia. The Japanese book notes that 99 per cent. of the products of the living "lacquer" artists, or those of the higher grade, find way to court. The two most notable recent productions have been a parlor cupboard made to the order of the court by the government Fine Art Academy, Tokio, which took ten years and cost 20,000 yen (about \$30,000); and a screen exhibited by the Lacquer Art Association at Osaka in 1908. It is said to have been undertaken by a master artist, and purchased by the court for 6,000 yen. Or, to name one, or ordinary lacquering art, nothing new is reported.

The Vegetable Caterpillar.

What is the vegetable caterpillar? GARDENER.
 The "vegetable caterpillar," or awet of New Zealand is an animal that is singularly transformed into a plant. A vegetable fungus takes root on the caterpillar's neck, and grows upward toward the head, and then downward into the awet until the vegetable matter has taken the place of animal tissue. The plant then dies, leaving a hollow tube, and the caterpillar with a horn. This is cleared to produce a dye, and is said also to have a place in the Chinese materia medica.

tration the legislative majority in the House of Lords which it needs to secure the conversion into law of the House of Commons, that either he or the Premier will go out into the highways, in order to offer peacemaking to any one for the asking, and the stories printed on both sides of the Atlantic, to the effect that the Liberal Whigs are going about among the rich men of their party, with note books, making a catalogue of who are willing to accept coronets, and of the amount which they are willing to contribute to the campaign funds of the Liberal party, are without foundation.

What King George and the Premier have determined to do, in the event of wholesale creation of peers becoming necessary for legislative purposes, is to bestow baronies on the oldest sons of Liberal peers; in one word, to call them to the upper house during the lifetime of their fathers, and then waiting for the death of the latter. In this way, the Liberal voting force of the House of Lords would be largely increased without actual augmentation of the peerage, since all the new honorees would be merged into the older ones in the successful case of the new barons to their fathers' honors.

This is the plan which William IV. proposed to the Whig ministers in May, 1832, when they sought the passage of a bill to create a sufficient number of Whig peers to force the Reform Bill through the House of Lords. King William made one condition; namely, that the eldest sons of all Whig peers should be called to the House of Lords by their fathers' titles, and that the House of Whig peers were created. In those days there were thirty-nine heirs of the peerage, and the number needed for the passage of the Reform Bill through the Lords was but forty. This necessitated the creation of but two peers from outside of the peerage, and the present instance the proportion would be somewhat larger.

Among the sons of Liberal peers who could thus be called to the upper house this year are Lord Ribblesdale, the son of Lord Charles Lister, nephew of Premier and Mr. Asquith, who recently deserted the Socialist camp, in order to enter the diplomatic service as an attaché. He relinquished his former Socialist friends and associates, because in public prints and in speeches he had gone out of their way to assail various members of the family in a particularly vigorous fashion, and understood that his first post is to be at the guidance and command of Ambassador Bryce.

Then there is Lord Wodehouse, who is the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Kimberley. The Earl's brother and heir, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, married to an American woman, the daughter of Robert Peabody Smith, of Philadelphia, is an enthusiastic Liberal, and would constitute a valuable addition to the government forces in the House of Lords. He, too, would the Marquis of Northampton's eldest son, who bears the courtesy title of Earl of Coningsby, and who is an officer of the House of Commons. There is also the eldest son and heir of Lord Jolney, and the son of Lord Furness, head of the Furness line of steamers. In fact, there is quite a long list of adult sons of Liberal peers, who will be called to the House of Lords, either by virtue of their father's minor honors, or else by means of brand-new baronies, before any other addition will be made to the upper house of the national legislature.

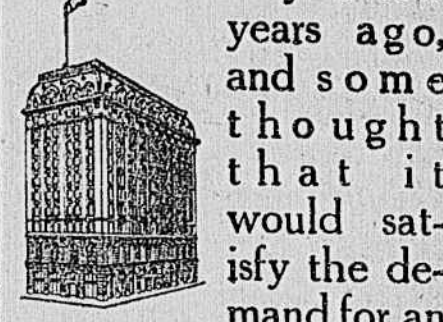
If Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy has merely been condemned to penal servitude for life at St. Petersburg last week for having brought about the murder of his wife's brother, Count Vassili Bouturlin, in the expectation that his wife would inherit the whole of the great wealth of her father, General Count Bouturlin, it is because capital punishment, ordinary criminal cases have been abolished in Russia ever since the reign of Catherine the Great, and it does not exist in civil procedure. It is retained for military and naval offenses; and the military authorities are enabled to send nihilists to the gallows, if it is because political offenders, who have been concerned in nihilist outrages of one sort or another, are tried, not by the ordinary tribunals, but by courts-martial, and by courts-martial are not subject to appeal.

When Vera Sassoulitch, concerned in nihilist outrages of one sort or another, was tried by the ordinary courts for shooting dangerously wounding General Trepolet, Prefect of the Police of St. Petersburg, during the last few years of the reign of Alexander II, her trial was in an acquittal; and the Russian government, finding itself powerless to deal with nihilist outrages by means of criminal courts, then and there, ranged that not only all disturbed districts should be subjected to military law, but also that political offenders, especially those of an Anarchist, that is to say nihilist, nature, should be dealt with by courts-martial.

It is in this fashion that so many assassins, and would-be assassins, of members of the Imperial family, of statesmen or high dignitaries of the realm, and of officials of one kind or another, have been sent to the gallows. In fact, the executions orders by courts-martial have numbered as many as 3,000 in a single year.

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(No. 4)
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